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matic courses of instruction in commerce have been instituted, leading to graduation.

The number of graduates and students who served with the forces during the war was about 800. Of these 96 have been killed or reported missing.

THE DEPARTMENT OF BACTERIOLOGY AND PUBLIC HEALTH IN YALE UNIVERSITY

AN outline of the work planned by the department of bacteriology and public health of Yale University, is given by Professor C.-E. A. Winslow in a recent number of the *Yale Alumni Weekly*. After consultation with the leading eastern universities a comprehensive program has been prepared leading to the Certificate in Public Health and the Doctorate in Public Health as well as to the Doctorate in Philosophy.

The Certificate in Public Health, which is to be conferred for one year of post-graduate study, is designed for two classes of students. On the one hand, young men and women who are just graduating from a college or technical school and desire to enter the field of public health, will be given a broad training in bacteriology, sanitation, health organization and vital statistics which will fit them for positions in health department laboratories and statistical bureaus, in bureaus of child hygiene or in other state and municipal departments. Outside of this district field of public service, experience has shown that those who hold the Certificate in Public Health may frequently find attractive positions as health executives, or as secretaries and field agents of various private organizations such as anti-tuberculosis societies, housing associations and the like.

A second class of students of maturer years for whom provision must be made, includes persons who have already specialized in some field related to public health, in medicine, for example, or sociology, or psychology or sanitary engineering, and desire to apply their special knowledge in the campaign for public health. The course for the Certificate in Public Health, with the freedom of election permitted to such mature students, is well adapted to give them a grasp of the general tendencies of the public health campaign and the special training they

need in order to apply their knowledge in this field.

For students who desire to specialize in greater detail in certain of the various lines discussed above, opportunities will be offered to pursue a course of study of three years leading to the degree of Doctor of Philosophy, with opportunities for major specialization in problems of sanitation, epidemiology and industrial hygiene (with Professor Winslow); in public health bacteriology (with Professor Rettger); in the hygiene of the respiratory and central nervous system (with Professor Henderson); in immunology (with Professor Smith); in nutrition (with Professor Mendel); in problems of sanitary engineering (with Professor Barney); in problems relating to school and child hygiene (with Professor Gessel); and in vital statistics (with Dr. Dublin).

Both the Certificate in Public Health and the degree of Doctor of Philosophy are open to any college graduates, either men or women, provided they have pursued during their college course certain necessary prerequisites.

Beginning next autumn a new course of two years will be offered to medical graduates for which the degree of Doctor of Public Health will be conferred. It is believed that such a course, embodying not only class work but practical field work in a municipal health department, and the completion of study of a special problem designed to test and to develop the power of individual initiative, should furnish an ideal education for the public health administrator of the future.

BASE HOSPITAL NO. 21 OF THE WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF MEDICINE

ON April 20, 1919, Base Hospital No. 21, formed from the faculty of the Washington University school of medicine, St. Louis, landed in New York after 23 months service with the American Expeditionary Forces in France. The unit, in command of Major Fred T. Murphy, was in the first one thousand troops to go overseas; it was attached during the greater part of its service to the British forces and stationed at Rouen. Lieutenant Colonel Walter Fischel was in charge of the medical service. A part of the hospital, oper-

ating as Mobile Hospital No. 4 under the command of Major W. B. Clopton, took part in the St. Mihiel and Argonne operations. Miss Julia Stimson, who went out as chief nurse, later became the head of the Nurses' Corps of the American Expeditionary Forces and has remained in France. Colonel Nathaniel Allison, orthopedic surgeon to the unit, was appointed orthopedic consultant of the American Expeditionary Forces. Major Sidney Schwab, neurologist, was transferred and placed in charge of Hospital No. 117 for war neuroses. Colonel Opie was detached from the unit to cooperate with Colonel Strong in the investigation of trench fever; he was afterwards placed in charge of the pneumonia commission in the Surgeon-General's Office. Colonel Murphy, after seven months service was appointed Medical and Surgical Director of the American Red Cross in France. He was succeeded in command of the unit by Lieutenant Colonel Borden Veeder. The unit cared for over 62,000 patients during the eighteen months of its stay in Rouen.

THE CHEMICAL WARFARE SERVICE

THE following letter has been sent by General Pershing to the chief of the Chemical Warfare Service:

AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES
Office of the Commander-in-Chief
March 2, 1919

COLONEL EDWARD N. JOHNSTON,
Chief of Chemical Warfare Service,
American E. F., Tours.

My dear Colonel Johnston: Now that active operations have ceased and many of the personnel of the Chemical Warfare Service are returning to the United States, I desire to express to you and through you to all of your officers and enlisted men my appreciation of the valuable assistance they have rendered to the American Expeditionary Forces.

Upon our entry into the war we were faced with the problem of a new service in the organization of which the experience of our Allies was so new and so limited that there were few precedents to follow. The best brains and experience among students and teachers of chemistry were called into service, and by rapid establishment of gas schools

and the aid of specially trained personnel, all combat troops were instructed in the necessary defensive measures against poisonous gas. The first gas regiment was trained and equipped, and rendered good service in the two American offensives of St. Mihiel and the Meuse-Argonne.

Due to the energetic cooperation of all ranks, much was accomplished in a very short time, for which it gives me great pleasure to extend to you all the thanks of your comrades of the American Expeditionary Forces. Will you convey this especially to Brigadier General Fries, whose enthusiasm and energy were such great factors in the successful organization and development of the service.

Sincerely yours,

JOHN J. PERSHING

THE DIVISION OF APPLIED PSYCHOLOGY OF THE CARNEGIE INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY

ANNOUNCEMENT is made of the following changes in the faculty of the division of applied psychology at the Carnegie Institute of Technology:

Lieutenant Colonel W. V. Bingham, executive secretary of the Committee on Classification of Personnel in the Army, returned to the Carnegie Institute of Technology on March first. He has been promoted to be dean of the division of applied psychology, which includes the departments of psychology, vocational education and personnel administration, and with which are affiliated the Bureau of Salesmanship Research and the Research Bureau for Retail Training.

Lieutenant Colonel Edward K. Strong, Jr., Ph.D. (Columbia), formerly professor of educational psychology at the George Peabody College for Teachers, has been appointed professor of vocational education and has already assumed his new duties as head of the department for the training of vocational teachers.

Major C. S. Yoakum, Ph.D. (Chicago), formerly director of the psychological laboratory at the University of Texas, has left the psychological section of the Surgeon General's Department to become associate professor of applied psychology.

Professor G. M. Whipple, who has been acting director of the Bureau of Salesmanship Re-